pines. Only the most general outlines of the development and structure of the Philippine Government can be sketched.

General Wesley Merritt assumed the duties of Military Governor of the Philippines on August 26, 1898. To him were transferred all of the war powers of the President. Soon after the First Philippine Commission, of which Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, was chairman, was sent out to the Philippines by the President to investigate and recommend. In due time it submitted a report. The President thereupon appointed the Second Philippine Commission, headed by William Howard Taft, then a Federal Judge of Ohio, to establish a civil administration. In obedience to the instructions given the Commission the first task was the organization of local governments. Next the legislative branch was taken over from the military, and finally the executive branch. On July 4, 1901, Mr. Taft was inaugurated Civil Governor with simple but impressive ceremonies.

The administration of the government by the Philippine Commission extended until the creation of the Philippine Assembly in 1907. The Commission first made the laws and then executed them. After this time, the legislative power in the parts of the Islands not inhabited by the Moros and other non-Christians was shared by the Philippine Assembly. The Commission, however, retained its exclusive legislative jurisdiction over the provinces inhabited by the non-Christian peo-

ples. With the creation of the Philippine Senate in 1916, all legislative power was transferred to a Philippine Legislature exclusively Filipino.

The title Civil Governor was almost immediately changed to Governor-General and has thus remained. The executive departments acting under the direction of the Governor-General were first manned by American officials. It was not long, however, until all of these executive positions, with the